

ARE PREPARING
THE MORGAGEBonds Will Be Issued by the
Moffat Road in a Few Days.DEPOT BEFORE THE SHOPS
BELIEVED CHIEF CLERK BALCH
WILL CLERK FOR MR. YOUNG.

DENVER, Colo., July 30.—The Mercantile Trust company of New York will hold the mortgage of the Moffat road—the Denver, North-western & Pacific Railway company. As soon as the mortgage, which is now being prepared, is approved and signed by Mr. Moffat and his associates in Denver, it will be sent to New York for approval by the trust company. The bonds will then be issued and offered to the public. It is expected that the mortgage will be within the next four weeks. By Sept. 1, as has been announced, the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railroad company will begin building the main line.

The announcement that the Mercantile Trust company is the holder of the mortgage protecting the \$20,000,000 issue of bonds and stock is the most important yet made in regard to the financial end of the great project. The mortgage covers the entire road, its property and rights.

NEW DEPOT FIRST.

Rio Grande Shops Will Be a Second-
ary Consideration.

Pressing as the need is for increased equipment at the Rio Grande shops, it is not probable that the building will be enlarged until the depot proposition is forced to take up the depot proposition as outlined in yesterday's Herald.

The machine shops will be extended 200 feet west and will have a width of 120 feet. The point shops will be extended from forty to sixty feet, while the car shops will be widened to sixty feet and lengthened to 250 feet. Ten additional stalls for engines are to be added, making thirty-two instead of twenty-two, as now. A large power house is to be added. This will supply power for the machine shops, which are to be run by electricity.

The approximate cost of these improvements will be \$210,000. These figures do not include equipment and machinery, which is expected to be \$50,000. It is expected that these improvements will anticipate the growing needs of the company for a long time to come.

The lack of facilities is felt constantly. The company could use a larger force of men, but if the men were put on there is not sufficient equipment. The shops were a subject of consideration when the union depot was under discussion, but the temporary abandonment of the depot plans also delayed the improvements to the shops. Now that the depot question is dismissed and the men are to receive early attention, the increased shop room is an assurance of early action, over which the men are much elated.

WILL FOLLOW MR. YOUNG.

Chief Clerk Balch May Change
Places—Mr. Welby's Plans.

It was stated yesterday that there was a disposition in Denver to urge Mr. Welby to transfer to the Rio Grande shops until the 15th of next month. No official overture to this end has been made manifest here, but Mr. Welby has continued to close up his affairs and will still remain in the city. He has no intention of changing the plans he laid out a week ago. He says he expects to take a rest for a few weeks and he wants to go where he can't hear or see a railroad for a few weeks.

A little inside history regarding the change came to light yesterday. There has been no good feeling between Mr. Welby and Mr. Young. Mr. Welby's assistant, it is said that the assistant has wanted Mr. Welby's scalp for a long time and through influence that he brought to bear, a new man was selected for the position. It is not believed that there will be any immediate change in Mr. Young's staff. It is said, however, that changes will be made later.

It is understood that C. J. Balch has been asked if he would take the position of chief clerk if it were tendered him, and while he has not committed himself, such a change would be a surprise to the company.

Mr. Balch was chief clerk for Mr. Young during his office with the Short Line and it was believed that he would voluntarily follow Mr. Young to the other road.

NEW 'FRISCO EXTENSION.

Obtains Control of the Chicago &
Eastern Illinois Railroad.

New York, July 30.—Reports from San Francisco received yesterday afternoon state that the St. Louis & San Francisco has acquired control of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. The directors of the 'Frisco are in a state of confusion, and the company has refused to confirm or deny the report. H. H. Porter, who represents the controlling interests in Chicago & Eastern Illinois, declined to discuss the matter. The San Francisco road now rests with the Southern railway. A representative of P. Morgan & Co. denied this last report.

President Taft and the St. Louis & San Francisco would not talk about the alleged deal, and all other interest parties take the same attitude. The terms of the lease, according to report, are that certificates of control will be issued in exchange for existing Chicago & Eastern Illinois stock on the basis of approximately two and one-half certificates for one share of stock. These certificates are to bear a 4 per cent interest and will be a direct obligation of the 'Frisco road, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois stock being the collateral for such certificates.

EIGHT MILES OF ROAD.

Consolidated Railway & Power Com-
pany Petitions For Franchise.

The intention of the Consolidated Railway & Power company to extend its road to Sandy and Bingham Junction, as announced in The Herald a week ago, was yesterday verified by the local street railroad petitioning the county commissioners for a franchise to the two towns.

If the franchise is granted—and from indications it is likely to be—it will increase the mileage of the local company eight miles. The branch from Murray to Sandy, which will be a continuation of the line, will cover a distance of five and a half miles, while the one to Bingham Junction will cover between two and three miles. The latter will leave the main line on State road at Highway 31, which is about a mile and a half north of

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

Cream

Superative
in strength
and purity

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO.NOTE—There are imitation baking powders sold cheap by
many grocers. They are made from alum, a poison-
ous drug, which renders the food injurious to health.

QUESTION OF SALARY.

Sandy, and proceed in a direct line to
the smelters at Bingham Junction.Motive For Hickey's Removal Is
Said to Be Retrenchment.

There were no developments in the master mechanic's department yesterday. General Master Mechanic Hickey said that the situation remained unchanged and that he is awaiting results. One of the topics of discussion was motive for such a change. A solution of the problem is supposed to be represented in the policy of retrenchment, which has been practiced by the company. Mr. Hickey is 54 years old, and while the age question may enter into the proposition, his friends believe that this should be to his advantage.

The position does not depend upon physical vigor so much as upon a man's experience and his knowledge of affairs. Mr. Hickey will tell you himself that he is as young as most men do at 40, and his snapping eyes and alert movements testify to a vigorous constitution. In view of these facts, the only other reason for a change appears to be of a mercenary character. The office pays \$3,600 a year and it is pointed out that a reduction could be more profitably made by putting in a new man.

Hannley Elected President.

Kansas City, July 30.—J. A. Hannley, formerly freight traffic manager of the Kansas City Southern, is said to be the choice of the Kansas City, Mexico & Oriental railway, the line projected by Arthur E. Stillwell. Mr. Hannley is now in Mexico and Mr. Stillwell is in St. Louis.

Railway Notes.

L. J. Kyes, ticket agent for the
Oregon Short Line, is ill.C. F. Warren, general agent for the
Santa Fe, was in Ogden yesterday.The employees of the Rio Grande
shops will spend today at Provo canyon.L. O. Townsend of the Missouri Pacific
arrived yesterday from a trip into Idaho.W. F. Walsh, agent for the Rio
Grande at Lehi, was in the city yesterday.J. N. Fulton, traveling livestock
agent for the Oregon Short Line, has resigned.E. R. Hunt of Ogden, traveling
freight agent for the Rio Grande, was in town yesterday.A. L. Craig of Portland, general pas-
senger agent for the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, was in the city yesterday.E. E. Calvin, general superintendent
of the Oregon Short Line, returned from a tour of inspection over the road.L. W. Hahn, traveling freight agent
for the Burlington road, has returned from Price where he has finished up the work of looking over the motive power and machinery of the Oregon Short Line. He has returned from a tour of inspection over the company's lines in Idaho.

The Rio Grande depot is being re-landed and a temporary extension is being made to the baggage room in anticipation of the increased business during the visit of the Elks.

A large amount of steel rails is being shipped to Ogden by the Southern Pacific. Some of the rails are intended for the Lucin cut-off and much of the steel will replace the less substantial rails now in use on some parts of the road.

The state of Washington is struggling for the creation of a state railroad commission, while the state of Alabama is trying to abolish its commission and create one with more power than the present one, which has proven unsatisfactory.

The title of "The Rock Island Route" is to be changed to read "The Rock Island System," and the company's directors are now in the city, and decorations are now in the offices throughout the country. John Rutenburg, the company's master painter, will change the signs here.

Three carloads of Woodmen of the World arrived in the city yesterday. They were in charge of J. D. Mansfield of Portland, general agent for the Rio Grande. The party, which left last evening, spent the day in sight-seeing, and enjoyed an organ recital at the tabernacle. The Woodmen are bound for the convention at Cripple Creek. Three more carloads of Woodmen are expected this morning from San Francisco. The San Francisco chamber of commerce has furnished the party a carload of fruit, wines and other California products.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

Troop A, Saltair, Aug. 1.

SPEND DAY AT LAKE

Pacific Islanders and Returned
Missionaries Give Unique Pro-
gramme at Saltair.

The Pacific island missionaries and converts held their seventh annual reunion at Saltair yesterday in conjunction with the Utah best growers. About 5,000 or 6,000 people gathered at the resort and spent a most pleasant day and evening. Representatives from most all of the civilized Pacific islands were present in costume, and the pavilion presented a unique appearance. A special programme was rendered both afternoon and evening. The crowd was highly entertained by the dances and customs of the island people presented by native Hawaiians and returned missionaries from these places. Among the different nationalities represented were the Hawaiians, Samoans, Tahitians and Maoris.

John T. Caine acted as master of ceremonies and conducted the programmes for the afternoon and evening. The exercises opened with the singing of the Hawaiian national air, followed by the singing of the missionaries. After this prayer was offered and the Glee club sang a selection.

Then a market scene in Tahiti was presented by the missionaries in native costumes. A number of girls and boys dressed in unique costumes represented the flower vendors. Two missionaries exhibited their native products and bought flowers. With the money received the natives purchased wine and gave a representation of their national pastimes of singing and drinking.

Then the missionaries gave a representation of preaching Mormonism to the natives, who discarded their bottles and became converted.

The next scene was a tableau representing ancient Hawaiian royalty. A number of native Hawaiians dressed in the native costumes of red and yellow, representing the king, the queen, "Kahili" bearers, the royal treasurer, royal priests, royal steward, royal messenger, royal doctor, royal singers, royal dancers. The latter gave an exhibition of their dances.

A typical Maori service, assisted by the double quartet from the Glee club, was next presented. After this, Maori native dances were given, and the influence of liquor was represented.

In the evening stereoscopic views of the Pacific Isles were presented and an address was given by President Joseph F. Smith.

At the close of the evening, the missionaries gave a representation of preaching Mormonism to the natives, who discarded their bottles and became converted.

The next scene was a tableau representing ancient Hawaiian royalty. A number of native Hawaiians dressed in the native costumes of red and yellow, representing the king, the queen, "Kahili" bearers, the royal treasurer, royal priests, royal steward, royal messenger, royal doctor, royal singers, royal dancers. The latter gave an exhibition of their dances.

A typical Maori service, assisted by the double quartet from the Glee club, was next presented. After this, Maori native dances were given, and the influence of liquor was represented.

In the evening stereoscopic views of the Pacific Isles were presented and an address was given by President Joseph F. Smith.

At the close of the evening, the missionaries gave a representation of preaching Mormonism to the natives, who discarded their bottles and became converted.

The next scene was a tableau representing ancient Hawaiian royalty. A number of native Hawaiians dressed in the native costumes of red and yellow, representing the king, the queen, "Kahili" bearers, the royal treasurer, royal priests, royal steward, royal messenger, royal doctor, royal singers, royal dancers. The latter gave an exhibition of their dances.

A typical Maori service, assisted by the double quartet from the Glee club, was next presented. After this, Maori native dances were given, and the influence of liquor was represented.

In the evening stereoscopic views of the Pacific Isles were presented and an address was given by President Joseph F. Smith.

At the close of the evening, the missionaries gave a representation of preaching Mormonism to the natives, who discarded their bottles and became converted.

The next scene was a tableau representing ancient Hawaiian royalty. A number of native Hawaiians dressed in the native costumes of red and yellow, representing the king, the queen, "Kahili" bearers, the royal treasurer, royal priests, royal steward, royal messenger, royal doctor, royal singers, royal dancers. The latter gave an exhibition of their dances.

A typical Maori service, assisted by the double quartet from the Glee club, was next presented. After this, Maori native dances were given, and the influence of liquor was represented.

In the evening stereoscopic views of the Pacific Isles were presented and an address was given by President Joseph F. Smith.

At the close of the evening, the missionaries gave a representation of preaching Mormonism to the natives, who discarded their bottles and became converted.

The next scene was a tableau representing ancient Hawaiian royalty. A number of native Hawaiians dressed in the native costumes of red and yellow, representing the king, the queen, "Kahili" bearers, the royal treasurer, royal priests, royal steward, royal messenger, royal doctor, royal singers, royal dancers. The latter gave an exhibition of their dances.

A typical Maori service, assisted by the double quartet from the Glee club, was next presented. After this, Maori native dances were given, and the influence of liquor was represented.

In the evening stereoscopic views of the Pacific Isles were presented and an address was given by President Joseph F. Smith.

At the close of the evening, the missionaries gave a representation of preaching Mormonism to the natives, who discarded their bottles and became converted.

The next scene was a tableau representing ancient Hawaiian royalty. A number of native Hawaiians dressed in the native costumes of red and yellow, representing the king, the queen, "Kahili" bearers, the royal treasurer, royal priests, royal steward, royal messenger, royal doctor, royal singers, royal dancers. The latter gave an exhibition of their dances.

A typical Maori service, assisted by the double quartet from the Glee club, was next presented. After this, Maori native dances were given, and the influence of liquor was represented.

In the evening stereoscopic views of the Pacific Isles were presented and an address was given by President Joseph F. Smith.

At the close of the evening, the missionaries gave a representation of preaching Mormonism to the natives, who discarded their bottles and became converted.

The next scene was a tableau representing ancient Hawaiian royalty. A number of native Hawaiians dressed in the native costumes of red and yellow, representing the king, the queen, "Kahili" bearers, the royal treasurer, royal priests, royal steward, royal messenger, royal doctor, royal singers, royal dancers. The latter gave an exhibition of their dances.

A typical Maori service, assisted by the double quartet from the Glee club, was next presented. After this, Maori native dances were given, and the influence of liquor was represented.

In the evening stereoscopic views of the Pacific Isles were presented and an address was given by President Joseph F. Smith.

At the close of the evening, the missionaries gave a representation of preaching Mormonism to the natives, who discarded their bottles and became converted.

The next scene was a tableau representing ancient Hawaiian royalty. A number of native Hawaiians dressed in the native costumes of red and yellow, representing the king, the queen, "Kahili" bearers, the royal treasurer, royal priests, royal steward, royal messenger, royal doctor, royal singers, royal dancers. The latter gave an exhibition of their dances.

A typical Maori service, assisted by the double quartet from the Glee club, was next presented. After this, Maori native dances were given, and the influence of liquor was represented.

In the evening stereoscopic views of the Pacific Isles were presented and an address was given by President Joseph F. Smith.

At the close of the evening, the missionaries gave a representation of preaching Mormonism to the natives, who discarded their bottles and became converted.

The next scene was a tableau representing ancient Hawaiian royalty. A number of native Hawaiians dressed in the native costumes of red and yellow, representing the king, the queen, "Kahili" bearers, the royal treasurer, royal priests, royal steward, royal messenger, royal doctor, royal singers, royal dancers. The latter gave an exhibition of their dances.

A typical Maori service, assisted by the double quartet from the Glee club, was next presented. After this, Maori native dances were given, and the influence of liquor was represented.

In the evening stereoscopic views of the Pacific Isles were presented and an address was given by President Joseph F. Smith.

At the close of the evening, the missionaries gave a representation of preaching Mormonism to the natives, who discarded their bottles and became converted.

The next scene was a tableau representing ancient Hawaiian royalty. A number of native Hawaiians dressed in the native costumes of red and yellow, representing the king, the queen, "Kahili" bearers, the royal treasurer, royal priests, royal steward, royal messenger, royal doctor, royal singers, royal dancers. The latter gave an exhibition of their dances.

A typical Maori service, assisted by the double quartet from the Glee club, was next presented. After this, Maori native dances were given, and the influence of liquor was represented.

In the evening stereoscopic views of the Pacific Isles were presented and an address was given by President Joseph F. Smith.

At the close of the evening, the missionaries gave a representation of preaching Mormonism to the natives, who discarded their bottles and became converted.

The next scene was a tableau representing ancient Hawaiian royalty. A number of native Hawaiians dressed in the native costumes of red and yellow, representing the king, the queen, "Kahili" bearers, the royal treasurer, royal priests, royal steward, royal messenger, royal doctor, royal singers, royal dancers. The latter gave an exhibition of their dances.

MAYOR SAYS NAY, NAY

A Democrat Can't Get on the
Police Force While City Admin-
istration Is Republican.

Because Burton S. Kimball has not yet repented of his offending by proposing to the position of a policeman, Mayor Thompson yesterday disapproved of his friend's appointment by Chief Paul and confirmation by the council. Kimball is a Republican, and the mayor's action makes no mention of the reason for the turning down of Kimball, the mayor was heard to say yesterday that he feared his old Park City friend would have to wait until this city has a Democratic administration before he can get a place on the police force. Mayor Thompson admitted that there are Democrats on the police force, but declared his belief in the propriety of appointing even one Democrat to the half-dozen vacancies in the department so long as the municipal administration is in Republican hands.

However, the mayor yesterday approved the appointment and confirmation of William E. Carey, a former policeman. Carey is a Republican, and his return to the police force leaves only one vacancy to be filled under the provisions of the new ordinance.

Mayor Thompson also approved the appointment and confirmation of John T. Wilkins, Ethan A. Barker, Robert C. Condie and J. P. Howell as special policemen. The mayor's action in approving the appointment of Carey, Barker, Condie and Howell, without a recommendation from the city council, is a departure from the policy of the mayor's action in authorizing the employment of four special detectives and four extra policemen during Elks' week.

Another move was yesterday made in the divorce proceedings of Thomas Roscamp, the Park City mining man, against his wife, Henrietta, when Roscamp filed a reply to the counterclaim of the wife, in which she accuses him of being a drunkard and neglecting his duties as a husband.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The reply concludes by stating that Roscamp never attacked his wife or called her vile and obscene names, much less threatened her.

In the district court yesterday Margaret Roberts filed an action for divorce against her husband, Frederick Roberts, whom she married Sept. 24, 1890, and whom she charges with cruelty. The cruelty, according to the complaint, consisted of the husband remaining away from her for days and during the times he did put in an appearance it was usually after midnight. Mrs. Roberts, in the complaint, makes the specific charge that on July 1, 1901, her husband attacked her, and during April last threatened to kill her.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The reply concludes by stating that Roscamp never attacked his wife or called her vile and obscene names, much less threatened her.

In the district court yesterday Margaret Roberts filed an action for divorce against her husband, Frederick Roberts, whom she married Sept. 24, 1890, and whom she charges with cruelty. The cruelty, according to the complaint, consisted of the husband remaining away from her for days and during the times he did put in an appearance it was usually after midnight. Mrs. Roberts, in the complaint, makes the specific charge that on July 1, 1901, her husband attacked her, and during April last threatened to kill her.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The reply concludes by stating that Roscamp never attacked his wife or called her vile and obscene names, much less threatened her.

In the district court yesterday Margaret Roberts filed an action for divorce against her husband, Frederick Roberts, whom she married Sept. 24, 1890, and whom she charges with cruelty. The cruelty, according to the complaint, consisted of the husband remaining away from her for days and during the times he did put in an appearance it was usually after midnight. Mrs. Roberts, in the complaint, makes the specific charge that on July 1, 1901, her husband attacked her, and during April last threatened to kill her.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The reply concludes by stating that Roscamp never attacked his wife or called her vile and obscene names, much less threatened her.

In the district court yesterday Margaret Roberts filed an action for divorce against her husband, Frederick Roberts, whom she married Sept. 24, 1890, and whom she charges with cruelty. The cruelty, according to the complaint, consisted of the husband remaining away from her for days and during the times he did put in an appearance it was usually after midnight. Mrs. Roberts, in the complaint, makes the specific charge that on July 1, 1901, her husband attacked her, and during April last threatened to kill her.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The reply concludes by stating that Roscamp never attacked his wife or called her vile and obscene names, much less threatened her.

In the district court yesterday Margaret Roberts filed an action for divorce against her husband, Frederick Roberts, whom she married Sept. 24, 1890, and whom she charges with cruelty. The cruelty, according to the complaint, consisted of the husband remaining away from her for days and during the times he did put in an appearance it was usually after midnight. Mrs. Roberts, in the complaint, makes the specific charge that on July 1, 1901, her husband attacked her, and during April last threatened to kill her.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The reply concludes by stating that Roscamp never attacked his wife or called her vile and obscene names, much less threatened her.

In the district court yesterday Margaret Roberts filed an action for divorce against her husband, Frederick Roberts, whom she married Sept. 24, 1890, and whom she charges with cruelty. The cruelty, according to the complaint, consisted of the husband remaining away from her for days and during the times he did put in an appearance it was usually after midnight. Mrs. Roberts, in the complaint, makes the specific charge that on July 1, 1901, her husband attacked her, and during April last threatened to kill her.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The reply concludes by stating that Roscamp never attacked his wife or called her vile and obscene names, much less threatened her.

In the district court yesterday Margaret Roberts filed an action for divorce against her husband, Frederick Roberts, whom she married Sept. 24, 1890, and whom she charges with cruelty. The cruelty, according to the complaint, consisted of the husband remaining away from her for days and during the times he did put in an appearance it was usually after midnight. Mrs. Roberts, in the complaint, makes the specific charge that on July 1, 1901, her husband attacked her, and during April last threatened to kill her.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The reply concludes by stating that Roscamp never attacked his wife or called her vile and obscene names, much less threatened her.

In the district court yesterday Margaret Roberts filed an action for divorce against her husband, Frederick Roberts, whom she married Sept. 24, 1890, and whom she charges with cruelty. The cruelty, according to the complaint, consisted of the husband remaining away from her for days and during the times he did put in an appearance it was usually after midnight. Mrs. Roberts, in the complaint, makes the specific charge that on July 1, 1901, her husband attacked her, and during April last threatened to kill her.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The reply concludes by stating that Roscamp never attacked his wife or called her vile and obscene names, much less threatened her.

In the district court yesterday Margaret Roberts filed an action for divorce against her husband, Frederick Roberts, whom she married Sept. 24, 1890, and whom she charges with cruelty. The cruelty, according to the complaint, consisted of the husband remaining away from her for days and during the times he did put in an appearance it was usually after midnight. Mrs. Roberts, in the complaint, makes the specific charge that on July 1, 1901, her husband attacked her, and during April last threatened to kill her.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The reply concludes by stating that Roscamp never attacked his wife or called her vile and obscene names, much less threatened her.

In the district court yesterday Margaret Roberts filed an action for divorce against her husband, Frederick Roberts, whom she married Sept. 24, 1890, and whom she charges with cruelty. The cruelty, according to the complaint, consisted of the husband remaining away from her for days and during the times he did put in an appearance it was usually after midnight. Mrs. Roberts, in the complaint, makes the specific charge that on July 1, 1901, her husband attacked her, and during April last threatened to kill her.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The reply concludes by stating that Roscamp never attacked his wife or called her vile and obscene names, much less threatened her.

In the district court yesterday Margaret Roberts filed an action for divorce against her husband, Frederick Roberts, whom she married Sept. 24, 1890, and whom she charges with cruelty. The cruelty, according to the complaint, consisted of the husband remaining away from her for days and during the times he did put in an appearance it was usually after midnight. Mrs. Roberts, in the complaint, makes the specific charge that on July 1, 1901, her husband attacked her, and during April last threatened to kill her.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The reply concludes by stating that Roscamp never attacked his wife or called her vile and obscene names, much less threatened her.

In the district court yesterday Margaret Roberts filed an action for divorce against her husband, Frederick Roberts, whom she married Sept. 24, 1890, and whom she charges with cruelty. The cruelty, according to the complaint, consisted of the husband remaining away from her for days and during the times he did put in an appearance it was usually after midnight. Mrs. Roberts, in the complaint, makes the specific charge that on July 1, 1901, her husband attacked her, and during April last threatened to kill her.

Roscamp, in his reply, denies that he is a habitual drunkard; admits, however, that he sometimes drinks to excess, but alleges that he has never since his marriage been nearly so much intoxicated as he has been in the past. He claims his wife was fully aware of these habits before marriage, still she exacted no promises of reform from him. The